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New York Law School

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United States Attorney Addresses Student Body

BY MARVIN RAY RASKIN

New York Law School students have voiced their main concern at a Placement Service seminar to help develop a comprehensive program of activities involving both graduating and second year students with placement opportunities.

Chairman Joseph Czechowski, Dean Rafalko and Mr. Seymour. The Placement Service chairman, which was set up to deal with the problems of the school. A great deal of time was spent reviewing the progress of various committees whose scopes ranged from the mundane to the exotic. One of the major problems that permeated the discussion during the entire meeting was that of the dramatic increase in enrollment in the recent years. As a result of this increase many of the school's facilities are being strained to the breaking point.

It was noted during the meeting that one of the goals of the School is to improve the library facilities with the expansion of 250,000 volumes. However, a lot of the money designated for this has to be diverted to refresh the manuscript area. In order to provide the school with more space for its staff, the library was forced to evacuate 30,000 volumes. All of the books were given to the student body at large. A mixer was organized for the students with Mr. Seymour, who was the Chief Counsel of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In addition to private practice, Mr. Seymour is the Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In 1963, Mr. Seymour was the Chief Counsel of the New York State Commission of Investigation, looking into the county's corruption. Commencing in 1968, he became a member of the New York State Committee on the Judiciary. It was decided during the meeting that the dedication to call an emergency meeting of the executive council of the Constitution Revision Committee to draft a proposal to allow Freshman to vote. The proposal will go to the S.B.A., and then to the student body for a final vote.

One of the major results of the meeting was that the students have become interested in the future of the school. A great number of students, who never before had an interest in the school, now want to know what the future holds for them.

Dean Rafalko has announced the establishment of the Placement Committee. The committee is to be headed by the Dean and consists of members of the Executive Council. With the inclusion of the Placement Committee, the other committee on campus will be the J.R.B., the S.R.B., and the student body. The committee was formed to help the Freshman Class. It was decided during the meeting that one of the goals of the School is to improve the library facilities with the expansion of 250,000 volumes. However, a lot of the money designated for this has to be diverted to refresh the manuscript area. In order to provide the school with more space for its staff, the library was forced to evacuate 30,000 volumes. All of the books were given to the student body at large. A mixer was organized for the students with Mr. Seymour, who was the Chief Counsel of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In addition to private practice, Mr. Seymour is the Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. In 1963, Mr. Seymour was the Chief Counsel of the New York State Commission of Investigation, looking into the county's corruption. Commencing in 1968, he became a member of the New York State Committee on the Judiciary.
Thoughts On Dissent And Freedom Of Expression

BY PROFESSOR CARL AVNER

The two most popular words today in any group discussion, with respect to the academic community, are student dissent and polarization. The one necessarily flows from the other when intractable attitudes are adopted. It is well established that most of the student dissent results from the Mea-maw war. It is equally well established that violent protest and its counterpart, suppression of individual liberties, result from intractable attitudes.

My purpose in this article is to discuss the political or philosophical concepts of dissent, but rather to indicate through two illustrations, that controversy with religion, political, economic and social overtures can be satisfactorily resolved. Resolution, however, is only possible if said controversies are permitted to be conducted in an arena of complete freedom of expression.

Not many years ago this country was engaged in a serious struggle over fluoridation. It was probably surmised by many that there is literally a mountain of literature relating to this once controversial subject. At no time did political, social and religious organization in America until recently, its role in dissent with this struggle. All were involved, and spent a great deal of time and energy, either for or against fluoridation. There were hundreds of legislative hearings; continuous television, radio and press exposures; thousands of arguments; thousands of positions regarding the benefits accruing to the community, the courts and the legislatures. The battles were vigorously fought and the sides were almost matched. The argument used was not all.

limited to social and medical but war; economic and legal as well. However, the democratic process was altered by both sides, and gave rise to every form of discussion, including underground and other media. Freedom of expression prevailed in some areas and witheld in others.

Needless to say the results are apparent today for it appears that the proponents of fluoridation have won the war solely on the merits of the opposition. Thus, fluoridation was defeated in every city and town, 60% of the time, and it wasn't used until 1970. Thus, the radio station, as far as the point where they were almost even.

The second illustration concerns itself with a struggle which is presently being waged and gathering momentum as it progresses, namely, the social responsibilities of mental institutions.

As in every controversy there are two opposing sides. It is not necessary to use a negative view, which is considered to have no basis in reality, to the extent of putting labels on the people involved. Thus, there is a tendency to think of the mental health profession as a closed system to which mental health professionals are maintained, uninvolved in the controversies which surround them, and which are maintained, involved. My present view is that the controversy is a critical issue for the nation, and is the central issue of the day as it relates to the problem of fluoridation. It is essential that this democratic process be permitted to function in an atmosphere of pure and personal integrity, and that our society, which is engaged in a serious struggle over fluoridation, is the same process that is engaged in the struggle over fluoridation. It is essential that our society, which is engaged in a serious struggle over fluoridation, is the same process that is engaged in the struggle over fluoridation.

On the other hand, it is essential that the political controversy be permitted to function in an atmosphere of pure and personal integrity, and that our society, which is engaged in a serious struggle over fluoridation, is the same process that is engaged in the struggle over fluoridation.

The proponents of the positive view recognize that the mental health profession is a closed system to which mental health professionals are maintained, uninvolved in the controversies which surround them, and which are maintained, involved. My present view is that the controversy is a critical issue for the nation, and is the central issue of the day as it relates to the problem of fluoridation. It is essential that this democratic process be permitted to function in an atmosphere of pure and personal integrity, and that our society, which is engaged in a serious struggle over fluoridation, is the same process that is engaged in the struggle over fluoridation.

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However, the democratic process of our adversary system will provide us with a mechanism for freely expressing conflicting views in many different ways. It is essential that the democratic process be permitted to function in an atmosphere of pure and personal integrity, and that our society, which is engaged in a serious struggle over fluoridation, is the same process that is engaged in the struggle over fluoridation.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1970

IN THIS ISSUE OF EQUITAS, AN ARTICLE BY PROFESSOR CARL AVNER, TITLED "THOUGHTS ON DISENT AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION," WAS PUBLISHED. IT IS REPRINTED BELOW FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO WANTED TO READ IT, BUT MISSED IT DUE TO LATE NEWS DEADLINES.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
THE BIRTH OF A LAWYER

BY GEORGE FARKAS

As I see it, legal education at NYLS is analogous to a process of birth.

To start out, we all take the LSAT. This is a cryptic four-letter word meaning the act of conception. If we "score" high enough, we begin a three year period which I call the "pregnancy".

"57 Worth Street" is the pseudonym for the womb. You freshmen will notice that you start out on the seventh floor, the highest part of the womb, as far as development is concerned. Some of us move higher, occasionally to the eighth and ninth floors where the "library", which is actually the nourishment dispensary, is situated.

Frequent movements to the eighth and ninth floors usually help to bring about an easy birth.

As the maturation process gets under way, the "fetus" or student, encounters "professors" medically known as antibodies. The usual function of antibodies is to protect the fetus, before birth, from unwarranted situations. Sometimes however, the fetus has an adverse reaction to one or more of the antibodies. The result is usually a miscarriage, commonly referred to as "dropping or flunking out".

By the time the fetus moves to the fifth floor, or "middle level of womb", it is better adjusted to its environment. It can deal more easily with antibodies although he might encounter new ones with different effects.

When the fetus "drops" to the third floor, or "birth level", he is usually bored and can't wait to get out. These are normal symptoms in the third year of the pregnancy. He goes through the motions, but he is listless.

Finally, the big moment arrives. Contractions, usually referred to as "final third year examinations" begin. The womb and the fetus are soon to be parted. At last "graduation," or birth, occurs. At this point it is not uncommon for the ex-fetus to exchange a few words with the antibodies. Sometimes this exchange is pleasant. Other times, not so pleasant.

The birth process is not completely over yet. The after-birth, commonly called the "Bar Examination" must be expelled, or, as known to laymen, "passed". Once this is accomplished, the fetus is on its own.

It is my fervent hope and wish that those of you who are reading this, experience a smooth and rewarding journey through this womb. The headaches you'll be experiencing, medically referred to as "fetal nausea" will eventually pass. If they don't, don't be disheartened. You are not alone.

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ELECTIVES- A SPARK OF HOPE AND A FIRE OF DISAPPOINTMENT

This semester marks the initial attempt at New York Law School for an expanding program of elective scheduling. While this expansion presently applies to students who have completed their first year of study, and, although it can be seen that a positive step has been taken in this direction, still, it would appear that much must be done before it can even be argued that a dent has been made in the armor protecting a once thought of impenetrable and unchangeable system of course programming.

While it is admirable that the present administration has seen fit to permit instruction in several subjects heretofore nonexistent at the law college, a close analysis of its generosity leads one to conclude that electives in our curricular continuum constitute a distorted embellishment on the theme of tokenism. A choice of electives is now supposedly offered, where once there existed only strict compliance with a rigidity, inflexible and mandatory schedule. It must be believed by those responsible for such "choices" that the subject body in no sense as to accept as an overflowing pall, a mere drop in the bucket. Webster's dictionary defines elective as "an optional choice in a school curriculm." Clearly, the fact that one must choose at least one optional subject to qualify for matriculation goes counter to the theory that a student may refuse to take additional courses should he desire so to do. And, con-trariwise, why must a student, in most instances, be permitted to carry no more than one elective, again, if he so chooses?

It is foolishly curriculum scheduling to limit a student to three electives on Monday at the same time, one on Wednesday, and one on Friday (which would have ended at 5 P.M. - no wonder a lack of enrollment in the Labor Law course). We believe that classes such as Law and Society and the day session of Labor Law should not have been cancelled. Indeed, smaller classes are conducive to greater individual attention by the professors, as well as allowing for increased student interest and participation. Smaller classes would ensure increased mutual respect between teacher and student. What we would like to see done is to have the Student-Faculty Curriculum Committee, or, whatever other group may be appointed, designated, or organized, revamp the entire scheme of elective programming. Fewer required courses should be offered, with only the very essential ones remaining, and a truly working elective program be made available to the student body - not as mandatory electives (i.e., you must choose 4 elective credits from 5 or 6 courses), but as a series of optional courses in diversified fields of the law, which are of practical, as well as theoretical value. Seminars in various areas should be made possible, with students receiving individual attention by the professors, as well as allowing for increased student interest and participation. Seminar and seminar-type courses constitute but a distorted embellishment on the theme of tokenism. While it is admirable that the present administration has seen fit to permit instruction in several subjects heretofore nonexistent at the law college, a close analysis of its generosity leads one to conclude that electives in our curricular continuum constitute a distorted embellishment on the theme of tokenism. A choice of electives is now supposedly offered, where once there existed only strict compliance with a rigidity, inflexible and mandatory schedule. It must be believed by those responsible for such "choices" that the subject body in no sense as to accept as an overflowing pall, a mere drop in the bucket. Webster's dictionary defines elective as "an optional choice in a school curriculm." Clearly, the fact that one must choose at least one optional subject to qualify for matriculation goes counter to the theory that a student may refuse to take additional courses should he desire so to do. And, con-
FRATERNITY PRESENT
PHI DELTA PHI

By ED RYAN

FRATERNITY "nosing" is now in progress. Those students who have successfully completed their first year of academic study at New York Law School are eligible for Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, should contact William Polignani, Pledge Master of Delta I, for further information.

First-year students interested in pledging the fraternity are welcome and encouraged to become active fraternity members.

PHI DELTA PHI Pledge Master of Delta I, for information.

ALAN L. SCHNURMAN

Idea's don't hesitate to bring them up.

BLOOD DRIVE

We are running a blood drive. If only 100% of the school contributes, then 100% of all the students and faculty will be covered for one year for all their blood needs. This also includes wives and children.

It is up to you. The S.B.A. needs your support but more so the school needs your participation.

Law Student Division
A.B.A.

By MICHAEL GUERRIERO

This fall marks the beginning of the second academic year for the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association at New York Law School. The purpose of this column is to present the current events of the Law Student Division. Less than 30% of our student body are members of the bar association. The S.B.A. is trying to do more for its members and to give students a broader view of the legal community.

I. LEGAL ASSOCIATIONS

Placement Information Center

The Student Bar Association has initiated a strong program of legal associations. One of the most important is the Placement Information Center located in the law school's new Student Lounge. All the energy expended to date is in response to a recognized need by students who are eager to be matched with a comprehensive list of legal firms.

II. LEARNING CENTERS

Placement is an area that is tangential to nonbinding determinations between the nations of the world--a subject which would not appear to be particularly "relevant" in terms of presently existing domestic legal problems, yet the work of these authors and practitioners alike for a disenchanted citizenry which are in need one and we're trying our hardest to find a place for all the energy expended to date is in response to a recognized need by students who are eager to be matched with a comprehensive list of legal firms.

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Censorship in Vietnam

BY PHILIP KENNY

In the early 1970s, the Vietnam War was a pivotal issue in the United States. The war had a significant impact on American society, including its effects on the media and censorship. This excerpt from a newspaper article discusses the censorship of news reports about the Vietnam War and the challenges faced by journalists covering the conflict.

"The Vietnam War was a significant event in the early 1970s, and the media played a crucial role in shaping public opinion. However, censorship was also a significant issue during this time, and journalists faced many challenges in reporting on the war. This excerpt provides a glimpse into the difficulties faced by reporters covering the Vietnam War."
ABORTICARE???

BY DAVID MEISELMAN

A society's degree of civilization is measured by the degree of protection it affords to the weak, the helpless, the powerless and the aged. There can be nothing weaker, more powerless or more helpless than the unborn child in the womb of its mother. Does the fact that it is housed in her body give the mother power of life and death over it? (See Prosor on Torts, 3rd Ed., 1964) This question cannot be reduced to one merely of equal rights for women, but moreover of recognition and protection of the rights of others too.

What are the rights of a child? The father? The doctor? Isn't abortion the execution of a child without benefit of counsel is placed his case, without trial, and without right of appeal? What voice is given to the father as to whether his child shall live or die? How many of us with "liberated" minds favoring legal abortion have looked at this dissection from the point of view of the physician, the man having to actually perform this operation?

A physician undergoes years of training geared for one purpose—to save life, not to take it. To aim well defined, both medically and technically, in keeping with the rights of life, there is emotionally distressful and sometimes antithetical to his conscience, Dr. Linda Carter of the Philadelphia Heart Institute (6/4/70) reports that many doctors in the US performing abortions have experienced an erosion of morale to a point of requiring psychiatric care. It is true that not every doctor is opposed to abortion but what of the rights of doctors, medical students, and prospective medical students who do oppose it? If abortion becomes a common medical practice, students may very well be discriminated against in admission to medical school, in securing residency appointments in obstetrics; and doctors may be discriminated against in obtaining hospital status, staff and/or teaching positions. Why is it that none of the proposed resolutions favoring abortion include an "anti-discrimination clause"? Where do these resolutions state a "Conscience clause" relieving the physician from liability for refusal to perform an abortion? We seem all hang up these days on "right to life" and "Civil liberties" but why have we neglected to protect the baby in our society? Why shouldn't his freedom as a physician and as a man be honored? Even in Japan where the most unrestrained abortion law in the world is to be found, Dr. Yokoh Maekawa, conceding the abortion is not the proper form of birth control says, "Artificial abortion, operations of the stage of the pregnancy, cannot be consi­dered the right of doctors of birth control, not only because it involves an operative intervention, but also because of its moral and ethical implications." Ethical standards, be as they may, are well supported by numerous medical grounds in opposition to abortion reform.

It is frequently claimed by pro­ponents that therapeutic abortion performed in a good hospital is a commonly safe procedure. This is taken according to statistics. In the World Medical Journal, Vol. 13, 1966, pp. 78-80) it was reported that in the Soviet experience with free abortions operative mortality was 0.7%, perforation of the uterus and its consequences of hemorrhage shock being the most common cause of death with 9% mortality occurring frequently. And in Sweden there were 44 deaths per 100,000 abortions. This is to be compared with the U.S. maternal mortality rate of less than 3 deaths out of every 10,000 live births.

In the March 1, 1969 issue of the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology discussing Colorado's first year of experience with the new abortion law, it was stated that "On review of hospital records, we were impressed by the spectrum of complications that followed therapeutic abortion procedure. Hemorrhage was the outstanding one with 9% of the patients requiring at least one transfusion." The pro-abortion reformists state that liberalization will reduce the incidence of death, but a gain this is not borne out by the statistics, according to Colorado report that even while therapeutic abortions were performed, the "average number of septic abortions were not all reduced. There is absolutely no foundation for saying that liberalized abortion laws will reduce the overall death rate and it is very likely that all we will do is increase the overall total of abortions. Thus it is not unlikely that liberalization may in­crease rather than decrease human life or as being present when an organism shows evidence of individual animate existence. It is alive because it has the ability to reproduce cells. It is human because it can be distinguished from other non-human species and once implan­ted in the uterine it required merely time and nutrition to develop into one of us. It seems quite irrational to some doctors, even if convenient, to choose a given point in a woman's biological continuum—eg., the appearance of the heartbeating—or the feeling of movements—as the beginning of human life.

We often hear that the decision to abort is a medical one and should be left up to the doctor. But is this really a logical position for a doctor to take? Does he even want that responsibility? This is just as il­logical as placing the control of nuclear weapons entirely in the hands of the military. Abortion is an infringement upon a doc­tor's right to practice his pro­fession as born by his state; this statement the argument when the ACLU went into Feder­al Court in September of last year to challenge the constitutionality of N.Y. State Abortion Reform Law.

There are many additional reasons for the physician, such as shortage of hospital beds for emergency and revolutionary patients, lessened medical students and nursing services are already la­uded Medical staff shortages in Abor­tion facilities, how can we cope with what doctors and nurses who has called the brave new world of abortion is going to do for the dead there is none."
Interview With Judge Van Voorhis

BY ARTHUR ZELLER

continued from page one

I would like to speak to Judge Van Voorhis about his recent appointment as the Chief Judge of the New York State Supreme Court and his views on the legal profession. Judge Van Voorhis has a distinguished career in the field of law, having served in various capacities, including as a judge and as a law professor. His appointment as Chief Judge has brought a new perspective to the judiciary.

Judge Van Voorhis believes that the legal profession is undergoing significant changes, particularly in the areas of technology and regulation. He emphasizes the importance of adapting to these changes to remain relevant and effective in serving the public. Judge Van Voorhis also discusses the challenges faced by lawyers and the need for continuing education and professional development.

In conclusion, Judge Van Voorhis highlights the significance of the legal profession in society and the importance of maintaining ethical standards. He encourages lawyers to continue to contribute to justice and the well-being of their communities.

Committees

The New York Law School has recently announced the formation of several new committees to address emerging issues and enhance the educational experience. These committees focus on various areas such as student life, alumni relations, and academic programs. The appointments of these committees are in line with the school's commitment to fostering a collaborative and inclusive environment for its students.

The Estate Planning Team has been appointed to handle estate planning matters, including the preparation of wills, trusts, and other estate planning documents. The team comprises experienced professionals who are dedicated to providing comprehensive and confidential services. The Estate Planning Team is currently seeking new members to join and contribute to its mission of making estate planning accessible and understandable for all.

PLANNING COMMITTEE:

Dean Rafalko (Chairman), Profs. LaLorato and Schwarz. The Planning Committee deals with the administration of the Law School, and it is responsible for developing and implementing plans for the future of the school. The committee is currently working on a master plan to ensure the sustainability and accessibility of the Law School's facilities.

ACADMIC STATUS COMMITTEE:

Dean Rafalko (Chairman), Profs. Dugan and Kohler. This committee examines the academic standards and criteria for evaluating students. It considers the academic standing of students and makes recommendations regarding academic progress, including the possibility of suspending or expelling students.

RICE COMMITTEE:

Prof. Lee (Chairman), Profs. Means and Sutler. The Rice Committee is responsible for the selection of students for the Rice Scholarship, which is awarded to students who demonstrate exceptional academic and extracurricular achievements.

The New York Law School is committed to providing a high-quality legal education and preparing its students for successful careers in law. The school continues to innovate and adapt to the changing legal landscape, ensuring that its graduates are well-equipped to meet the challenges of the profession.

The school also encourages its alumni to stay engaged with the Law School through events and programs, such as the Alumni Association. The Alumni Association offers opportunities for alumni to connect with their peers and stay informed about the School's activities.

The New York Law School continues to be a leader in legal education, and its faculty and staff are dedicated to providing a diverse and inclusive learning environment for its students.